organ, no utterance, no public opinion, but, in their dense ignorance, are artfully misled by the raling class to detest, not slavery, but negroes, as the cause of their keenly-felt depression. This class needs to be reached and calightened, and Mr. Helper's book, being an appeal to their reason from one of themselves, is admirably calculated to interest and convince them. Let it be made manifest that the slaveholders dare not permit its free circulation among them, and it will soon be in eager demand by this class-a demand which means with be found to satisfy. Let the Poor Whites of the South but comprehend that they are enslaved and kept in darkness by the system which chattelizes only Blacks, and the downfall of the blighting " institution" cannot long be delayed.

Influenced by these and kindred considerations. a number of prominent citizens of both Free and Slave States have combined in an appeal to the public in behalf of a very general and free circulation of Mr. Helper's work, on a plan which we heartily commend to the favor of earnest and generous Anti-Slavery men. That plan is succinctly set forth in the following

CIRCULAR New-York, December 1, 1853. DEAR SIR: If you have read and critically examined the work, Dark Siz: If you have read and critically examined the work, you will probably agree with us that no course of argument so socceasfully controverting the practice of Slavery in the United States, and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostanting effects, material and moral, has equaled that of the volume entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South: How to "Meet It," by Hinson Rowan Helper of North Carolina.

No other volume now before the public, as we conceive, is, in all respects, so well calculated to induce in the minds of its genders a decided and persistent repugnance to Slavery, and a cillinguese to cooperate in the effort to restrain the shameless circumoes and hurtful influences of that permicious institution. The extensive circulation of a copious compend of the work a question among the intelligent, liberty-ioving voters of the groductive of most beneficial results; and to this end, we trust you will assist us in carrying out o plan we have devised for the grateitous distribution of One Hundred Thessand copies of such s compand, which, if contracted for and published,

One dollar per copy is the price of the book, in its present form One hundred thousand copies of the contemplated compend which, on about two hundred pages, would contain very nearly all the matter now embraced in the regular v slume, can be had, well printed on good paper, for \$16,009-16 cents each. This amount we propose to raise in such sums as you and other good friends of a good cause feel disposed to subscribe.

Sout two bundred pages, and be bound in pamphlet form.

In all cases, when convenient, contributors to the cause will please make their subscriptions in the form of drafts, or cer-dicates of deposit, payable to the order of the Hon. Wm. H. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange Place, New-York City, our Treasurer and Diaburser, who will regularly, through the columns of The Trigues, acknowledge receipts of the same.

Brick account will be kept of all receipts, and, if the money a not expended in the manner indicated above, it will, in due ime, be returned to the contributors.

Every person who subscribes \$10 or more will, if timely

opplication be made, be entitled to as many copies of the com-pend, for distribution, as he may desire—not exceeding the number that the amount of his subscription would pay for at zet cost.

Bubscribers' names, with the sums severally subscribed by

them, in all cases where the amount is Ten Dollars or more will appear, alphabetically arranged, in the latter part of the compend Correspondence or personal interviews in relation to this en terprise may be had with any one of the undersigned, who will

be pleased to receive subscriptions in sid of its speedy consum

An early response from you is respectfully solicited.

W.H. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange Place, New-York.

BAML, E. SEWALL, No. 46 Washington street, Boston. WM. B. THOMAS, cor. 13th and Willow-sta., Philadelphia WM. McCAULLEY, No. 158 Market-st., Wilmington, Del

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Washington, D. C. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Whitehall, Ky. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., St. Louis, Mo. -It will be seen that the substance, and nearly

all the words, of a large and compact volume costing a dollar, are to be compressed into a pamphlet edition of two hundred pages and afforded in gross for sixteen cents per copy-each contributor to the Sund being at liberty to receive personally, or direct the distribution of, so many copies so his subscripfion will pay for. Should the enterprise be fully and promptly successful, as we trust it will, while Republicans in the Free States will be provided with a powerful magazine of facts and reasons for their faith, we shall have something more than a nomisal vote in the Slave States for our Presidential Ticket in 1860.

-The Buffalo Express says its information that Gov. Morgan had tendered the office of Auditor to Philip Dorsheimer is incorrect. Assurances to that him. effect have been given to Mr. D. by other parties, but not by the Governor elect. The Express is "led to the gift of the Executor !"

-A rumer that Mr. Dean Richmond was seriously Il. is centradicted. Mr. Richmand was indisposed for a day or two in Chicago with a lameness which he is subject to, and from this, we learned yesterday, he had entirely recovered.

-A western paper says that Gen. Keim's election in the Berks District is "clinching the thorn driven into "the Administration's side by the defeat of Jones, the "aecond Tuesday of October."

WESTERN ELECTIONS -The election for County Treasurer in Indianapolis resulted in a majority of 215 for Barker, Republican.

-The municipal election in the City of Peoria, on Monday, resulted in a thorough rout of the bogus Democracy. A full vote was polled, and the Republicans elected all their city officers, Dr. Wm. R. Hamilton, their candidate for Mayor, being elected by 150 majority. At the late election for State officers and a Legislature, the Douglas ticket had a majority of 300 in the city. Republican gain in three weeks, 450.

-The Paris correspondent of The N. O. Picayun

"One of the most brilliant talkers in Paris has been carried to the madhouse! I allude to M. Malitourns. Dr. Veron, in his memoirs, speaks of him in these words. 'M. Malitourne is, above all, a fascinating talker; he divines the impressions of those who disten to him, their momentary thoughts, and he gives life to these impressions and thoughts by just and piquant words. He said of M. de Chateubriand: 'He is the republican the most devoted to the montarchy we have in France.' He used to say during the Restoration: I shall cease to fear a new revolution the moment our legitimate princes begin to believe themselves chez nons, and cease to believe themselves chez nons, and cease to believe themselves chez curz' I asked M. Malitourne to recall some of the witty remarks he so often makes in conversation; he replied: 'It is with my esperit as it is with my money, I have never been able to bring myself to write down my expenses.' M. Malitourne has frequently received prizes from the French Academy, he was an able contributor to the Revne des Deux Mondes, and he has frequently been employed by the Government. He lived entirely by his pen, and as he spent little money, the dined every day with Dr. Veron and had a free ticket to all of the theatres, he did not fatigue himself by labor. He was writing a work, 'Des Caracteres de ce Siecle,' when he read a sait for Ibbel brought against a vaigar fellow who sold slanders for biography. He teok it into his head that his book would be regarded as a slander, and he be tried as a libeler. He became alarmed and threw his book into the fire. In a few days it became evident he was crazy, and he was carried to Ricetre. He has been greatly relieved by his stay there; his mind is as calm if not as lucid as formerly; he is as good humored "One of the most brilliant talkers in Paris has bee crazy, and he was carried to Ricetre. He has been greatly relieved by his stay there; his mind is as calm if not as lucid as formerly; he is as good humored and smining as ever. His malness lies in thinging biaself naked. When his friends go to see him, he instantly recognizes them, but before he will say a word to then, he makes them give him their coat or cleak to hide his nakedness. Then he talks with his wonted grace and brilliancy, and when his friends get up to go, he returns the borrowed garment, saying: It is right you should be covered when you go into the street. And he accompanies them to the door, adding, as he shakes hands: I can't go any further, you know the reason companies them to the door, adding as he shakes bands: 'I can't go any farther, you know the reason why!' and he returns to his chamber smiling and 'and he returns to his chamber smiling and blushing. What a painful affliction! Death is ten thousand times preferable to it! Let me add to the boner of Dr. Veron that he pays M. Maliteurne's board at Bic-tre, although the Minister of the Interior insisted that the Government should pay it."

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858. The President, in his Message, has, it is said, followed the example of the Southern Governors, and touched lightly upon Kansas and topics conneeted with Slavery.

Gov. Medary started for Kansas to day. He is instructed to prevent, if he can, Kansas from sending a Constitution here this Session.

Vice-President Breckinridge, Senator Broderick, Representatives Colfax, Grow, Robbins, Fenton, Kelsey and Morgan, have arrived at the National.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858. A special messenger left to-day for St. Louis, with opies of the President's Massage, and accompanying decuments to be forwarded by the Overland Mail to San Francisco; advance copies will also go by the Salt Lake and Tehnantepec routes, and by steamship from New-York, on Monday, to the Pacific. The United States Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday last shows the receipts at \$007,000; the drafts paid, \$852,000, and the drafts issued, nearly the same amount, leaving a balance in the Treasury of nearly \$6,000,000.—a reduction of \$250,000 from last week.

Interesting News from Arizona.

[By the Overland Mail.]

Sr. Louis, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858. The Overland Mail, which arrived last night, rought six passengers, among them, Mr. McKibbin of California, and Lieut. Mowry from Arizons. Lieut. Mowry left Gila City on the 4th of November, at which time some 150 men were digging gold, the average yield being \$10 per day, with the rudest im-

Every part of the country yet prospected in the vicinity of the mines proved auriferous, and the opinion was current among old miners that no richer surface digging exists, even in the most favored portions of California. The mines are located on the neutral ground between the Yuma and Pinos Indians, and thus o danger is apprehended from hostile tribes.

A political meeting at Gila City, November 4, passed resolutions indersing the action of the Conventions held at Mesilla and Tueson, and asking Congress for a territorial organization. The Sonora Silver Mining Company were swelting a

thousand ounces per week. Several other mines were also being actively worked. Lieut. Mowry brings several rich specimens from the silver mines, also about \$500 in gold from the Gila

River diggings. Lieut. M. computes the population of the territory at 15,000, and gives glowing descriptions of the beauty

antry. The mail route from San Francisco to Texas is in fine order, with the exception of the central portion, which is in bad condition, owing to loose management

of the agricultural and grazing resources of the

and inferior stock. The first mail from Albuquerque to California ordered from the 35th parallel, Arizons Road, to Pinos, thence into California by the Butterfield route.

It was reported at Fort Smith that Lieut, Beale would go into Winter quarters. The ramor that he had been attacked was disbelieved.

Mr. McKibben reports that the Apache Indians continued their depredations on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona. Seven out of a party of eight had been recently killed by a body of Mexicans about forty miles from Fort Buchapan.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Gov. Pesquiers had the least support of the rich men and merchants of the province, on account of his failure to return a large sum of money borrowed from them, according to promise.

Capt. Stone was progressing successfully with his arveys, under the recent contracts authorized by the

Mr. Ficklin reports the Comanches as somewha ronblesome, although they were not organized into bands sufficiently large to occasion much alarm.

Mr. Edwards, one of Lieut. Beale's party, who had arrived at Fort Smith, reports the expedition all well in camp on the south side of the Canadian River. Licut. Beale would proceed to Albuquerque as soon as his escort, which was a short distance behind, overtook

The mail from Neosho to Albuquerque was at Beale's Camp. Col. Ross was in the neighborhood, resting believe" that Mr. D. would not accept any "office in | till Spring before proceeding with the examination of the surveys towards the Mohave and Tejon.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

PETERBURG, Va., Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The hall was more crowded even than it was yesterday. Mr. Barbour of Culpepper nominated the Hon. John Letcher for Governor, when Timothy Rives of Prince George immediately took the floor and began to pour hot shot upon Letcher. A great sensation has been created. Mr. Pryor is taking notes, and will reply to Rives this afternoor. It is thought the vote will not be taken to-day. Last night, during the heated debate, Mr. Jackson of Wood gave the lie to Mr. Seddon of Stafford. It is rumored that the parties have left the city for North Carolina to fight a duel.

Mr. Rives concluded his remarks at 4 o'clock and was succeeded by Mr. Pryer, who is now making a powerful speech in favor of Mr. Letcher. There is an immense crowd in the Convention, and the applause is frequent and tumultuous, A ballot can hardly be taken to night. taken to-night.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858. Forty-seven boats are now East of Lower Aqueduct. A channel is broken through the ice, and boats commenced locking through about 10 o'clock this morning. They will all get through the sixteen locks and on to the Troy level by morning. Should the present mild weather continue, in four or five days all the boats East of Utica will get to tide water.

East of Utica will get to tide water.

Later.—Commissioner Sherrell reports sixty boats now passing the sixteen locks, and that twenty more will come ferward before night. Orders have been issued by the Commissioner to keep the whole of his division of the Canal in navigable order.

A Convict Showered to Death.

AUBURN, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.
A colored convict was showered to death in the Auburn Prison yesterday. The convicts, having gained information of the fact, became greatly excited, and a general rebellion was feared last evening. The convicts in the shop where the colored man worked went to their cells shouting and hallooing. No disturbance took place during the night.

The Burning of the Ship Cortes.

The trial of Conrad Emmel, Geo. E. Austin, and Augustus Harmony, in the United States Circuit Court, for burning the ship Cortes at sea, was con-cluded this evening, the Jury failing to agree on a

A metion for a new trial has been made by the counsel of Cyrus W. Plummer, convicted of the mur-der of Capt. Archibald Mellen of the whaleship Junior, and the 1st of March next assigned for a

Large Fire at Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

A fire broke out here at 4 o'clock this morning, destroying four buildings on State street.

The buildings were owned by Samuel Wilder and the heirs of H. Packard, and M. Cooper, who lose in the aggregate \$12,000, which is mostly covered by insurance. The other sufferes are Brown & Pitkin grocers, loss \$7,000; insured \$7,000. Howe & Rogers, carpet dealers, loss \$20,000; insured \$12,500. Sid. Mun's saloon, loss \$1,000; insured \$1,000. Miss Cooper, miliner, loss about \$2,000; partly insured. Col. Thompson, looking glass-maker; loss, \$1,000; insured. Merrill & Co. picture-frame makers; loss, \$1,000. The fire was central, and much valuable property was undangered.

The Slaver Echo.
COLUMNIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.
The case of the slaver Echo was given out to the

Grand Jury to-day. The case is presecuted on the part of the United States by the United States Dis-trict-Atterney for the State of South Carolins, Junes Conner, eq., of Charleston, and Mesers, Hayne, and Miles retained as special counsel by the Government of the United States. The defense is conducted by L. W. Pratt and R. De Treville of Charleston, and Marcy Gregg and Edmund Bellinger of Columbia. The indictment is drawn against the defendants as the crew or company of the brig Putnam, that being real name of the vessel, the Echo is title painted on a board, by whe of the ship was concealed. The and subsequently in New-Orleans. Her first register was made by Jonathan S. Dobson of New-York, as "only owner and master." The ship is therein described as a brig, built at Baltimore in 1845; length, 92 feet; breadth, 22 feet 8 inchest depth, 10 feet; measurement, 187 turss. Her last requister was made at New-Orleans by Ed. last register was made at New-Orleans by E4-ward C. Townsend, in the name of the brig Painam, and the description is precisely similar to that in the first Register. The captain of the slaver, Edward C. Townsetd, having been first landed at Key West, will be tried there. The prisoners on trial here are, Antonio Franck, Richard Thomas Bates, Alexander Rodgers, Vidal de Miranda, Jose Gonzáes Liona, Archibald Scott, John Pasco, John E. Copeli, George West, will P. Aken, William Henrys, Antonio Melanowich and five others, Cubane. The indictment charges that hve others, Cabais. The indictment charges that they, "being of the ships company of a certain "vessel, being a brig called the Patnam, the said vessel being then and there owned in the whole or in part by a citizen of the said United States, to wit: "One E. C. Townsend, did piratically and feloniously receive on board of said vessel, so owned as afore "stid, certain tegroes, to wit: Three hundred negroes, whose names are to the said Jurors unknown; they, the said negroes not being held to service or

they, the said negroes not being held to service or laber by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States."

The U. S. District Attorney to-day submitted the indictment to the action of the Grand Jury. His Horor, Justice Wayne, in a concise and able manner, explained to the Jury the provisions of the Act of explained to the Jury the provisions of the Act Congress of May 15, 1820, under which the indictmen would be found, if found at all. After reading at clearly explaining the several substantive offens designated by the law, and in order to assist the Jury in their investigation, Judge Wayne recapitulated briefly the counts in the indictment, which are eight in number. The first, charges that the prisoners receive on the brig Patnam 300 negroes not held service in any of the States or Territories of the U service in any of the States or Territories of the United States, such brig being owned by one Edward C. Townsend. The second is a repetition of the first charge, except that the vessel is described as being owned by some person or persons unknown. The third count charges that the prisoners did confine and hold in confinement in the brig Putnam, owned by the said Townsend, the said three hundred negroes. The fourth varies the charge only so far as the ownership is concerned. The fifth charges the prisoners with a ding and abetting in fercibly taking the negroes on the saip. The such changes the count as to ownership. The seventh along a last the prisoners did receive and forcibly taking the prisoners did receive and forcibly changes the count as to ownership. The seventh charges that the prisoners did receive and forcibly confine the negrees, or abet in forcibly confining them. And the eighth again varies the count as to the ownership of the brig. His Honor thought it necessary, without at all intending to enter into a considerasary, without at all intending to enter into a consideration of the law, to make a single remark, because of
the very general misunderstanding in regard to the
law of piracy, and in respect to what offenses
are piracy and may be made so by the statutes.
He stated that it was not a fact that there was but a
single crime that could constitute piracy. The act of
general piracy is robbery on the high seas, committed
by one who has thrown off allegiance to all governments, and is what the law terms the enemy of the
human race, and may be punished by all nations.
Then those other acts of robbery committed on the
high seas are piracy which are made so under the law. high seas are piracy which are made so under the law. And again, when a man belonging to a ship or vessel shall not commit a robbery, but shall attempt to take such vessel from the command of her master and deliver her to another, or usurp control of her himself, the law makes it piracy, punishable as piracy is, by the law makes it piracy, punishable as piracy is, by death, under the power delegated to Congress to guard our commerce against effenses committed on the high seas. In like manner, under the same power, when a person receives, or forces, or takes on board a vessel, a negro, not being a stave, with the intention of selling

a negro, not being a slave, with the intention of selling him into slavery, the law makes him a pirate and punishes him with death.

The Judge repeated briefly his explanation of the prevince of a Grand Jury. They were not to try the prisoners, but simply to determine from the facts given in evidence, whether enough appears to justify them in putting the case before a Petty Jury. The bills were then submitted, and the Jury retired.

The Official Majority in Berks.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 3, 1838.
The R. M. steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at 9 o'clock last evening, and sailed for Liverpool at midright. Weather calm, and raining. Gen. Williams is a passenger to England

CITY POLITICS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF EDU-

CATION. We are enabled to present a more complete list of cardidates for School Commissioners than on Monday

Wards Republican.

1. No nomination.

II. Edward D. Pepper

III. R. S. Gould.

IV. No nomination.

V. No points. American.
No nomination.
Edward D. Pepper.
R. S. Gould.
No nomination.
notions. VI...
VII. Wm. D. Andrews.
VIII. Wm. Tocker.
IX. James W. Farr.
X. Joel W. Mason.
Al. Charles Perley.
XII. Edgar Ketcheun.
XIII. Alotzo G. Reynolds. Wm. D. Andrews, Wm. Tucker. John Perkins, Joel W. Mason, Eiger Ketchum. Alongo G. Reynolds, None. Samuel Hotsling. John Delamater.

Alt., Charles Perley,
XII., Edgar Ketcheun,
XIII., Alorzo G. Reynolds,
XIV., Nonens C. Benedict,
XVI., Nonens C. Benedict,
XVII., Samoul Cantwell,
XVIII. E. Delsfield Swith,
XIX., Michael A. Reed,
XX., John V. Gridley,
XXI., John Davespert and
XXIII., James Marrines,
Ward. Tammony. E. Delafield Smith, John H. White. James Marriner. Wards. Tammany. L. Samuel Auld.

Anti-Tammany.
Edmond Burke.
Charley McKay.
James Watton.
Von Camp Coltaugh.
Eugene Snine. VI. Michael Begg VII. Wm. M. Tweed VIII. Robert H. Ella. Wm. M. Tweed.

IX... Samuel T. Webster.
XI., John Murdoch.
XII. Robert O. Glovar.
XIII. Robert O. Glovar.
XIII. Peter Mitchell.
XIV. Andrew H. Green.
XV. J. W. McCarty.
XVI. C. P. Johnson.
XVII. John E. Fogerty.
XVIII. Wm. H. Nethen. Marcus C. Tully. Robert O. Glovet, Peter Mitcheil. Henry P. West, J. W. McCarty. Augustas Baus. Fedix Doffy. Tarence Farley. Wm. Montesta. F. P. Morrogh. Wm. H. Dobesty

XXIII. Wm. H. Netson
XX. Melson J Waterbury.
XXI. Wm. Sinclair.
XXII. Wm. H. Doberty.
In the Fourth Ward, we did injustice on Monday to Mr. John Haley, the foreman of No. 13 Esgine. He informs us, with an indignation which we respect, that

he is not a grog-seller.

In the Fifth, Wm. B. Eager, jr., and John Hewitt, jr., are the candidates, both indersed by all the political parties. In the Seventh, Wm. D. Andrews is supported by

many Democrats who are dissatisfied with Mr. Tweed. In the Eighth, Wm. H. Walker, the Anti-Tammany candidate, is a hotel-keeper.

In the Eleventh, Christian Metzgar, shipwright, is

running as an independent candidate. In the Twelfth, Mr. McKean was thrown overboard on account of his support of Mr. Dencis Sadier, after Mr. Sadlier had had a difficulty with Father Brophy

of Harlem. The present Democratic nominee is

the others didn't. Mr. Downing called upon his faithful servants to respect their dignity as voters, and ci arged them, as they leved him, to vote for Parser. Mr. P. subsequently came in and invited all hands to take a social drink, after which the meeting at-

NINTH WARD PROFILE'S AND TAXPAYER'S SCHOOL Ticket.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the tempayers and citizens generally of the Ninth Ward, without distinction of party, held on Friday evening, Dec. 3, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed:

adopted and ordered to be printed:

Resoired, That the subject of educating our children in the public who is of the city is too important to be mixed up with the political questions of the day, but should be considered with calm judgment, and free from any political bias, that we may be stabled to select suitable officers, not only to experiment the education of our children, but to minute with professes and economy the large fund placed in their hands from year to year for that purpose.

contemy the arguments of the nominations already made for Resolved. That in view of the nominations already made for School officers of the Ninth Ward, it is inexpedient for us to make new nominations, but we would extractly resonate not to the electors of the Ward the following candidates, as best fitted for the several positions to which they have been nominated, and ask for them a hearty and cordial support:

POT School Commissioner ... JAMES W. PARR.
For School Commissioner ... AUGUSTUS F. DOW.
CHARLES T. EVANS,
JAMES H. TOWSSEND

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward will meet his evening at Chelsen Hall, to ratify the nominations of the party. The differences existing between the two Associations have been so far accommodated as that Mr. Darragh, the nomince for Alderman, and the entire Conneilmanic and School tickets will receive the united support of both organizations. Aug. F. Dow, Silas B. Dutcher, Robert A. Aliams, Wm. H. Bull and

a number of other speakers are announced. SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD .-E. Delafield Smith of the Eighteenth Ward has resigned the nomination as School Commissioner, and James Fairman has been unatimously nominated in his place. The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward will sustain this nomination, and every honorable means will be used to elect him over the Democratic candidate, Mr. Neilsen. Mr. Fairman is the Union candidate.

ROBERT T. HAWS IN THE SEVENTH WARD .- A very enthusiastic meeting of the Seventh Ward Repubican Association was held last evening at Botanic Hall, in East Broadway. Joseph Hoxie, esq. made a speech, in which he eulogized Robert T. Haws, the Republican candidate for Controller. He stated that in the year 1825, Robert was employed in his store as a clerk-that he had grown to be an honorable and useful citizen, and that it afforded him pleasure to speak publicly in his behalf, and to have the honor of voting for him. His remarks were received with much applause.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE INDOESE ROBERT T. Haws .- A regular meeting of the American General Committee was held last evening at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Lispenard street, and appointed a Committee of five, consisting of Erastus Brooks, James S. Scofield, Lewis A. Cohen, Benjamin E. Hancock and Henry Suyder, to prepare an address, recommending the Americans to support the nominations of Robert T. Haws for Controller and Frederick C. Wagner for Alms-House Governor, at the election on Tuesday next.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I understand that it is currently reported that my influence and support is denied to Mr. Brosninghausen, as cardidate for Governor of the Almshouse. I regret that such a report should be circulated. Mr. B. is the nominee of the party, and as such shall receive my full support.

B. F. MANIERRE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I was surprised to find in your issue of to-day that I was at a meeting at the Stuyvesaut Institute, to nominate a cardidate for Controller of the City of New-York, at the call of the Straight Americans. Such is not the case. If I live till Tuesday I intend to vote for R. T. Haws, and do all I can WILLIAM ANDERSON for him.

No. 108 Attorney street, Thirteenth Ward. New-York, Dec. 3, 1850.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEETING IN THE SIXTH WARD. THE MERTING BROKEN UP. A meeting of the Anti-Tammany Democracy alled for last evering at Hildebrand's Hall, in Hester street, near the Bowery, at half-past 7 o'clock. Nearly two thousand persons were present, but it was not until 8 o'clock that anybody appeared to call the meeting to order. A man named Montgomery, decided-

edly incoherent in his conversation, addressed the meeting in defense of Mayor Wood on his own account, and to the amusement of a by no means critical came from Pat Matthews, who, with a score or two of Bowery boys, had possession of the platform. Dr. Chadsey tried to speak, but Dr. Chadsey couldn't speak; and though Dr. Chadsey did essay some dogmatism about the "freedom of speech, and of the "right of a man to be heard, Mr. Pat Matthews seemed impressed with the belief that Dr. Chadsey's idea was not inconsistent with the right of his crowd to yell and howl ad libatum. Dr. Chadsey quickly subsided, after announcing Mr. Hennesy as the first speaker.

speaker.
Mr. Hessess came forward with a confident step, took his stand on the table, swang his shidden through his firgers with a Kilketny "Whoop, took off his coat amid the lond laughter and yells of the multitude, coat amid the loud laughter and vells of the multitude, struck an attitude and began. What he said no man knoweth. P. Matthews, esq., and his friends were indisposed to hear Mr. H., and between him and P. M., esq., and P. M., esq 's, friends followed a coloquy more entertaining than coherent or landable. Suffice it to say that P. M., esq.'s, friends made sundry insimuations against Mr. H., which they liberally interspersed with cheers for Purser and Lynch as in duty bound. At last Mr. Hennesy too was comprelled to give way.

hynch as in duty bound. At last Mr. Hednesy too
was compelled to give way.
Mr. T. W. McMahon was next elevated to the table. With a serenity of features ever characteristic
of this crator, he stood for a moment before the expectant throng. He had hardly uttered a half-dozen words when a commotion was apparent on the plat-form. P. Matthews, esq., and friends were disposed to assume a pushing attitude, and they pushed forward. They seemed to have a keen appreciation of the They seemed to have a keen appreciation of the usages of such occasions. Suddenly Dr. Chadsey felt the pressure. He became sensible that he was moving. He jumped over the table to the floor, and Mr. Hennesy did not fall to follow the undignified precedents.

le a few seconds more, some profane friend of P. Matthews, esq., pushed T. W. McMahon, the orator, from the table; the table followed T. W. McMahon; P. Matthews and friends followed the table, and gave P. Matthews and triends rollowed the table, and gave three cheers for Purser and Lypch. Ditto moved that the meeting do now adjourn, which was carried—at least so P. M., eq., said. The police—a half-dozen— came soon after, and as Mr. Hidebrand asked the crowd to leave the room, they did it with some heattation.

esitation. Fernando Wood was announced to speak on the occasion. He was in the house, but observing the portent of affairs, it is to be presumed that he left before the deronement took place.

To the Election Canvassers .- Numerous attempts having been made (which in many cases were successful), by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the canvassers and poll clerks at previous elso thats, the undersigned would request the canvassers to deliver the tlanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them.

By properly filling the blanks which are left at the polls of

each Election District, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning.

D. H. CRAIG, Agent N. Y. Associated Press.

The Council of the University of the City of New

York has unanimously appointed Dr. John C. Draper to the Professorship of Analytical and practical Chemistry in the University, his father Professor, J. W. Draper, retaining the chair of General Chemistry as heretofore. The School of Practical Chemistry has commerced its present session with a large class, and with every expectation of increased usefulness and prosperity under the new arrangement.

THE ALICE PAINTER .- This bark, which was to have carried "Walker and his fortunes" from Mobile to Central Americs, had the fates and Secretary Cobb been willing, has now be chartered to carry cotton to Amtserdam at 17-10c. per pourd.

Wm. Schwitzer, alias Sanders, ouffored the extreme

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

pensity of the law, at Gothen, yesterday, by bring " harged by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead !" If legal strangulation be the proper and correct punisliment for a cold-blooded, deliberately planned and executed murder from that meanest of all motivesplander-then did Schwitzer most justly deserve to be ineg. He came to Gosben about the first of August last, giving his name as Wm. Sanders, and told a pitiful tale of desertion by his friends in New-York; and said he was homeless, penniless, and nearly starving. He represented himself as a German who could speak no English, and excited considerable sympathy by his apparently destitute condition. He was employed on a farm by Mr. Charles Reeves, who had in his employ two other Germans, a man and woman, who had lived with him for several years. Sanders as he called himself, watched and waited till the family of Mr. Reeves were absent from the house, and then with a diabolical coolness, he shot his inoffensive fellow-servants, for no other object than to rob the house and secure to himself the gotten gain of such a fieudish act. The man, Pete Shorck, fell dead immediately, but the woman, though badly wounded, made her escape by jumping out of a window. The murderer, disconcerted by the escape of the woman, fled to the woods, but was arrested few days and held for trial. He appeared very doggad and suller, refused to speak to any ore and seemed ut-terly unconcerned and remorseless. He was tried at Newburgh on the 14th of October, where the woman testified against him, and was sentenced to be hung, which sentence was yesterday carried into effect at the Court House in Gosben, where he has been confined. Since his sentence he has been more communicative and a few weeks since he made the following confession, which was addressed to Mr. Keller, the German barber, to whom he first went when he came to

DEAR MR. KELLER: May God take pity on me, a sinner. I have prayed my Father in Heaven, with the greatest longing of my heart, that He would lead me to a true and sincere repentance, and that He would give me his assistance, in order that I may escape the bondage of Satan. For it is not in the power of man to release himself from that powerful enemy, if the Almighty does not lend hun His and. I have prayed for His Holy Spirit to enlighten and bless me, and enable me to make a true confession. By His assistance I write what follows:

1. William Schwitzer, born on the 4th day of February, 1837, at Wiebeck, in Kurfurstenthurn, County of Schanmburg, Hessen. My mother died young: I scarcely remember her. My father was sent to America on account of his evil conduct; after which I found an asylum among strangers. DEAR MR. KELLER: May God take pity

America on account of his evil conduct; after which I found an asylum among strangers. Already, during my school days, I had a proper sity for evil, which grew upon me, but it was not until I left school, and became my own master, that my sins increased. For idleness is the root of all evil. After my confirmation I was put out to an apprentice ship to fearn a trade; but I soon left. Little by little, I began to steal, and I committed other atrocious sins connected therewith. For these I was admonished, and I was pureshed both by justice and by the hand of God. But this was of no avail. Sometimes I resolved to lead a better life, but I was dragged back by Satan into the same sins, because I was too weak of myinto the same sins, because I was too weak of myself to resist him, and I dared not implore the aid of
the Almighty, without which no one can resist the
fiery carts of the enemy. Thus I continued to lead
this sinful life, until about a year and a half age, when
I arrived in the suburbs of Hamburg, a city where
many young needle have been seduced into I arrived in the suburbs of Hamburg, a city where many young people have been seduced into the vilest wickedness, of which I committed the more, being already a great sincer. I found employment there. At first I did not care for the society of strangers; but, by degrees, as I became known, and was taken by my companions to their social gatherings, and I fell back into my old ways, all my former sins were here renewed. In the meantime, my brother and sister had left for America, my sister having previously married——, a cabinet maker. My greatest desire was to follow them, for I have always loved them tenderly, in relation to which I have composed a song. I left Hamburgh in the month of June last, traveled across England, and arrived in New-York with the steadfast resolution of becoming a better man. I searched for and found my brother and sister at No.—, street, New-York City, and was received by them kindly. I then made every exertion to obtain employment, and expended City, and was received by them kindly. I then made every exertion to obtain employment, and expended my money to no purpose at the intolligence offices. At last I was sent from one of the offices to a farmer at Piermont, where I precured a situation. But as I had never worked on a farm, I resolved to return to New York, and try to obtain compleyment in a manufactory, as I had formerly worked to receive the property of the control of the pleyment in a manufactory, as I had formerly worked in one. I went about day after day seeking for a place, but did not find any. I became, at last, very much dejected and annoyed at being a burden upon my brother-in-law, and I determined to return to the country. I left my sister, informing her that I had found employment, as I did not wish to tell her-that I was grieved to be dependent upon them—they having barely enough for their own support. I soid my luggage, carpet-beg and watch, and bought two pistols and ammunition; for I thought and believed that the interior of America was yet covered with great forests and inhabited by wild beasts. I seturned to Piermont, to the farmers where I had worked and took from there a pair of boots. I then and to the amasement of a by and amaintain the force of the platform of America was yet covered and amaintained by a call for three cheers for Purser, and afterward three for Lynch, a strange admixture of seeming incompatibility in New-York politics now. The call incompatibility in New-York politics now. The call incompatibility in New-York politics now. The call and took from there a pair of boots. I then continued my journey, following the railroad, until I arrived at Gosber, where you received me so kindly, and where I told you such a shameful lie. Dear Mr. Keller, do not lay this sin to my account. You assisted me in such a friendly way to employment with apple. Oh! if I had only commenced then apple. Oh! if I had only commenced them Keler, do not lay this sin to my account. You assisted me in such a friendly way to employment with those people. Oh! if I had only commenced then another life, praying God to come to my assistance in my time of need, and deliver me from my sins. I had yet time to become a better man, for I was still young. But this I did not do; and Satan glided at that moment into my heart, so that I became worse, and a greater maleizator than before. Read St. Maithew, 13th chapter, from 43d to 45th verses inclusive:

Cith chapter, from 43d to 45th verses inclusive:

43. When the unclear spirit is gone out of a man, he waiteth through dry places, seeding rest, but finding none.

44. Then, he saith, I will return into my house from whemes I came out, and when he is gone, he finded it empty, swept and garmished.

45. Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seven other spirits, more wicked than himself, and they eater in and dwell there, and the last state of that man is worse than one first, even so shall it be also to this wicked generation.

Thus it was with me. The unclean spirit sought for others, and I became more wicked than ever before. The evil spirit, whose servant I had become, seized upon me with redoubled power, and promised me freedom if I would obey him. So it happened that for vile and worldly Mammon, I became an assassin—yea—nearly a double assassin, had not the hand of me freedom if I would obey him. So it happened that for vile and worldly Mammon, I became an assassinyea—nearly a double assassin, had not the hand of God shaken my hand a little. Oh! what a sinner! Oh, how deep have I sunk! Oh, dear people forgive me of this dreadful crime. Oh, dear Heavenly Father who givest me thy aid to make a confession of my sins before Thee, and before men, pardon on yevil deeds, for the love of thy well-beloved son Jesus Christ, who has suffered enough for all, all the sinners in the world. Oh, merciful God, who desirest not the death of thy son, but that he may repent and live, look into my crushed and dejected heart, and take my soul which I now recommend to Thee, from this vale of misery, through Jesus Carist, our Master and Savior. Amen.

and Savior. Amen.

The grace of God, the Father, the love of Jesus Christ, and the peace of the Holy Ghost be especially with me. Amen.

WILLIAM SCHWITZER. The Rev. Mr. Stemle (Lutheran) has attended him

and been with him a great portion of the time during the last few weeks of his life. To him Schwitzer has expressed great remorse and deep repentance for his ins. On Thursday night he made some further confession to Mr. Steimle, stating that he has for many years lived a drunken, dissolute and wicked life in Germany, and been several years in prison, that he had committed many robberies, occespecially in Hamburg, when he stole \$466, with which he bought clothes and went to England, and thence took passage for America. The story that he was forsaken by his friends in New-York is entirely false. According to his own account, his whole life has been a continued series of crime. His father always led a vagaboud kind of life, and early left his son to take his own course. He says that when he first came to this country he could get no employment in the city, and so came to the country. His intention was to murder both the servants at Mr. Reeves', and then rob the house, and with the proceeds go back to Germany. He said he was very sorry he was not more penitent for his crimes.

He has all the while been, apparently, resigned to his fate, spoken of it with great composure, and seemed anxious to die. During the night of Taursday he slept but little. At about 11 o'clock on Friday morning he went to the Sheriff's private room, when the sacrament was administered to him by Mr. Steimle according to the rites of the Lutheran Church. The Rev. Mr. Steimle offered a prayer, and a hymn was aung by all present, and while all in the room were

EXECUTION OF WM. SCHWITZER, ALIAS very much affect, d, the prisoner sang with the firm a voice as though he was an enconcerned spectator After this ceremety he conversed with the chergy mon and others present in the u.o. composed manner. only evidence of excitement was a quicker pulse than usual. He expressed the kindest feelings toward the District Attorney, Mr. D. F. Gedney, Judge Duryee and others, and said he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the trial had been conducted. He shock hands with all present, and bade them farewell. When the Sheriff came in to pinion his arms and par the cap upon his head, he rose cheerfully and evince in a emotion whatever. Beesle his confession, he wrote several letters, which show a most intimate knowledge of the Bible, and he seems to have been a very well educated German.

THE EXECUTION.

Early yesterday morning a large crowd of men and boys collected about the Court-House in Goshon, all anxious to gratify a morbid curiosity. Many persons were on the aljoining roofs and windows, and although two companies of soldiery were called out, it was with some difficulty that order was preserved. The gallows was erected in the Court-room up stairs, and sentinels guarded all approach to it, so that none came in but those appointed by the Sheriff. At 11; a. m., all the preparations being made, the victim was brought into the room; he walked between two slergymen with a firm and steady step, and took his place beneath the scaffold upon which he was to suffer. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, and another prayer in German by the Rev. Mr. Steimle. The prisoner then dropped upon his knees, and poured forth a most fervent supplication; affecting many who were present to tears. He expressed great contrition for his sins, and asked flot to forgive him and give him strength to die as a penitent and believing man. He rose to his feet, and listened to the reading of his sentence, calm and unmoved, as though he was the one the least interested in its contents. The District Attorney, Mr. Godfrey, then informed him that his last hour bad arrived; that, in accordance with the law, he was about to expiate his crimes by death; and, if he had anything to say, he could have the opportunity. In reply, Sanders said that he wished to thank all people for their kindness to him during his confinement; and he begged all persops whom he had offended, also the Courts of Justice, to forgive him. His last wish was that the pistols with which he committed the dreadful deed might be destroyed, so that no man hereafter might be able to do any injury with them. He then shook hands for the last time with these around him, and bade them farewell. While the Sheriff and his assistants were a ijusting the rope about his neck, and drawing the black cap over his face, he offered up another short prayer, ommending his soul to God. Scarcely had his last Amen" sounded on the ears of his sudience, when

the rope which held the weights was cut; and at precisely 12 o'clock William Schwitzer was lanached nto another world. The work of the law was well fore; he fied without a struggle. After the first fall, there was no motion, except a slight muscular contraction of the limbs, and in about twelve minutes the physicians pronounced him dead. The body was cut down about 12) o'clock, placed in a plain black coffin, and given into the hands of some German friends. Thus ended the last act in this tragedy, in which not the least roticeable fact was the unflinching nerve and unwavering firmness of the prisoner, who throughout the whole of the trying scene gave no outward evidence of fear or weakness.

The execution over, the crowd finding their efforts to see the body and the gallows fruitlers, dispersed, to spend the rest of the day in carousing and drinking. There has been no execution in Goshen for twenty years before, and it caused quite an excitement, and as usual, drew together a large concourse of the lower class of people.

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED. - Frequent complaints have been made of late to the Detective Police of robberies committed by a lot of German shophiters, and Captain Walling notified his men to keep a sharp lookout for parties answering the description given by the shopkeepers who were plundered. Yesterday, while Detectives Farley and Eustice were walking through East Broadway, they observed three men and a woman going in and out of different stores, and acting in a manner peculiar to the shoplifting fraternity, and the officers thought it proper to arrest them, which they did on the corner of Grand and Christie streets, and took them to the police headquarters and searched them. In the coats of the men, and under the dresses of the woman were large pockets filled with men's and women's gaiters, three victorices of for, silk handkerchiefs, everal bottles of wines and cordials, and a miscel largona lot of goods, the proceeds of the day's work. of the value of about \$100. The prisoners gave the names of Jacob Adrian, Edward Adrian, Charles

A DISPENSATION FROM THE POPE. - The Washington correspondent of The Traveler has the following relatng to a dispensation granted by the Pope, through American official influence:

American official influence:

"While the papers are full of comments on Gen. Cass's letter of refusal to interfere in the Mortara affair, on the ground that "it is the settled policy of the "United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of other countries, it may be well to "vertilate" a rumor now current in this city. It is said that the daughter of a highly respectable family of this city (in which, by the way, ex-President Pierce was quite intimate), took the vail at the convent in the abjacent City of Georgetown, and that after a while she found the vows distasteful, and that by the personal, if not official, interference of President Pierce, Major Lewis Cass, jr., Minister near the Court of Rome, was induced to interest bioself in the mater, and by his personal interession with the Pope, to obtain a "dispensation," which has released the young nur from her vows, and has allowed her to again other the world. If this be so, and it has obtained credence among many, it would appear that "intervention" cau among many, it would appear that 'intervention' can be practiced whenever there is sufficient occasion for

The Canada Police Disanded.—The new Municipal Act for Upper Canada came into operation yesterday. The Toronto Board of Police Commissioners, consesting of the Mayor, the Recorder and the Police Magnistrate, held their first meeting in the Mayor's Office. The Mayor was appointed Chairman, and the Commissioners proceeded at once to take action on the 377th section of the Act, which declares that "the members of the Police force shall be appointed by and hold their offices at the pleasure of "Board." They considered that by this clause the existing police force of the city was virtually dissolved, and that it was the duty of the Commissioners to uncertake the task of reorganizing it in the most efficient manner possible. They adopted, therefore, the following important resolution:

The the present members of the force shall hold their appointments and continue to ducharge their duties provisionally, only util they shall be reappointed or releved by the appointment of others in that stead.

We are glad to find that the Commissioners have so THE CANADA POLICE DISBANDED .- The new Mu-

We are glad to find that the Commissioners have so promptly entered upon the work of reforming the police establishment of the city, and trust that they will carry it out with vigor. Inefficient men must be removed, and others put in their place who will discharge their duties faithfully, and above all, it is of prime importance that an efficient head be appointed over the force.

[Toronto Grobe.

A Masropon is Onio.—The Clereland Leader, on the authority of a parsy of hunters, states that the remains of a masteden were recently found near Clarksville, Defiance County, Ohio, in the bed of a pend that had recently been drained off. They are of enomons proportions. The bones of the leg below the knee measure six feet and a half in length, and one of them weighs 56 pounds. One of the bones above the knee is 10 feet long, and weighs about 100 pounds. The ribs range from 12 to 16 feet in length, and a tooth from the lower jaw weighs 14 pounds. The stery looks rather suspicious, but we give it for what it is worth.

State of Government Vessets.—The United States steamer Ranger and fore and-aft schooners Colonel Washington and Colonel Bliss were sold at auction, in New-Orleans, on the 25th uit. The Ranger brought \$4,100, the Colonel Washington \$1,450, and the Colonel Bliss \$1,200.